

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. [414-2]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING.

PATRON:—H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir T. H. M. Jerram, R.N., K.C.B., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, and Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. K. Hall, Mr. H. J. Gedge, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lee.

JUDGE:—Mr. H. P. White.

HANDICAPPER:—Mr. D. M. Ross.

CLERK OF THE SCALES:—Mr. A. Charlton.

STARTER:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

TIME-KEEPER:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

The fourth meeting of the present season was, like the preceding three, favored with glorious weather, and there was consequently quite a large crowd of spectators at the Racecourse on Saturday. The programme was quite a good one, and the racing was much more interesting than is customary at the Gymkhana. A finer contest has not been seen for a long time than that between Mascotte and Roman Chief in the Gymkhana Stakes, and Mascotte's win by a short head was much to the liking of the crowd. Another very popular win was that of Mrs. Stabb's nominee in the Ladies' Nomination, while the "placing" of the French Consul's pony in the same event also gratified the spectators.

During the afternoon the Band of the 74th Punjabis played enjoyable selections of music.

Details:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING.—Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, and Naval and Military Officers.

Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N. 1

Mr. C. H. Blason 2

Mr. T. C. Duguid 0

Cash Sweep.

Parimutuel. Ticket No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE OFFICES OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant.

C. THORNE,
Acting Deputy Commissioner
in charge, temporarily.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1916. [940]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

THE TWENTY EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES (1898 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock, A.M., on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1916.

Members of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
E. DES VOUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1916. [941]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, IMMINGHAM, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY,"
Captain O. O. Simpson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within 14 days of the date of the examination, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1916. [942]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, 18th September, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1916. [943]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN"

Arrived Hongkong on 14th September, 1916, from LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1916. [944]

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

will hold their First

PROMENADE CONCERT

in the

BOTANICAL GARDENS

on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, AT 9 P.M.

Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH.

THE BAND OF THE 74TH PUNJABIS

under Bandmaster CHRISTIAN

(By Courtesy of the Colonel Commanding and Officers of the Regiment).

THE POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA

under Orchestra Conductor F. GONZALES.

Charge for admission (required by the Authorities) 10 cents.

Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

[940]

INTIMATIONS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 13th day of September, 1916, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary

1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereof, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.

2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."

And Notice is hereby also given that a Further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1916, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1916, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1916.

By Order of the General Committee,
REGINALD BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

NOTE.—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration.

[929]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING

WEAVING & DYING CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all

persons who were Shareholders in the above Company on 28th October, 1914, and who have not yet applied for the corresponding allotment of shares in the YANTAIPOO COTTON MILLS, LTD., Shanghai, to which they were entitled under an Agreement dated 28th October, 1914, that unless application for an allotment is made to me on or before 17th September, 1916, the said shares will be sold without further notice.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Alexander Buildings,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [931]

\$2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS at about 10 p.m. on the 8th September, 1916, two men, aged between 20 and 30 years, dressed in dark clothing and armed with daggers, attacked and stabbed a Chinese gentleman named SIU UN in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, A REWARD OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000) will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said two men.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, September 9th, 1916. [934]

NOTICE

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd., have DISMISSED their Pious Goods Broker—AH SUN (YUNG SUN)—and he no longer represents them for the Sale of any Goods.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1916. [936]

NOTICE

THE Master of the s.s. "MANAPOURI"

hereby notifies that he will not be Responsible for any Debts incurred by any Member of his Crew.

F. A. MAXWELL,
Master.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1916. [966]

WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling

AMAH for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—

"C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1916. [944]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married,

Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

Write—

O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1916. [871]

FOR SALE.

THE Bulk of the former Revenue Steamer

"FEIHO" as it now lies in Canton Harbour. Offer may be sent to the

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Canton.

Canton, 9th September, 1916. [967]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS,

No. 1 and 2, connected by covered

alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 242, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL

PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Green Boat is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

For further information apply to—

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1916. [888]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE, The Peak, Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1916. [963]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMSEEN, B.C. Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1916. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1916. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [927]

NOTICE

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Village, Kowloon.
Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [759]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—

CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1916. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.
Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [139]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanot Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 16th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. AN MOR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.

Apply to—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexander Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1916. [883]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, Tonsin Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1916. [976]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 68, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT" 21, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [88]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—

A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

"HAZELDEN," No. 53, Robinson Road, 6 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY" ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon. No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street "WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road, "MERION," No. 6, The Peak, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). No. 48, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—
LINTHARD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1916. [43]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

190 CENTS PER DOZ.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

BRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

[13]

BIRTHS.

LECKIE.—On September 7th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LECKIE, a daughter.

SMITH.—At Eildonham, The Peak, on Sunday, 19th September, to Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN L. SMITH, a daughter. [943]

MARRIAGES.

ELDRIDGE-WOOD.—On September 4th, at Shanghai, JOSEPH HERBERT ELDRIDGE, to MAUD ELIZABETH JEAN WOOD, of Woolwich, Kent.

WINTER-SHEFFIELD.—On September 4th, at the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, HARRY NORMAN WINTER, of Malacca, to GRACE EVANGELINE SHEFFIELD, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sheffield, late of Hongkong, no wife Singapore.

DEATH.

OSBORNE.—LESLIE HALL, Lieutenant, 9th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, age 21 years. (2nd son of Mr. JOHN HALL OSBORNE, formerly of Tientsin and Shanghai). Killed in action at the Dardanelles, August 7th, 1915.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1916.

THE LATE SIR CLAUDE E. MACDONALD.

A VERY wide circle of friends and acquaintances in China and Japan will be sorry to see the announcement of the death of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, who spent sixteen years of his life in the diplomatic service in the Far East—four as Minister at Peking and twelve as Ambassador at Tokyo. Peking has always been a stormy and troublous place, but we think it may be said that no British Minister ever had in the short space of four years a more strenuous and trying time at Peking than fell to the lot of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD. It was his first diplomatic appointment, and as Sir CLAUDE himself said in a speech delivered in London a couple of years ago, the announcement of his appointment caused some surprise, and the idea of the diplomatic service being invaded by a soldier was received none too sympathetically in certain quarters. "It seemed funny to think," he said, "that a comparatively unknown man from the Army on the coast of Africa, the land of death as it was sometimes called at that time,

should have been called upon to take this diplomatic post." He confessed that he was surprised himself. The choice of the Government, however, proved fortunate in many respects, and no reminder is needed of the fact that Sir CLAUDE's military training came in extremely useful on the occasion of the historic siege of the Legations in the Boxer rebellion of 1900. "To those who knew something of Legation life in Peking, with its rival interests and international jealousies the manner in which Sir CLAUDE successfully and without friction carried out the duties of Commander of the Defending Forces could not but evoke the profound admiration." This from one of the leading British residents in China at the time was in itself a fine tribute to the tact and urbanity invariably shown by the Minister. But his qualities as a diplomat had been put to a very severe test long before the Legation Quarter was besieged. It was not long after his appointment to Peking that Germany took possession of Kiaochow, and Russia, to balance matters, occupied Port Arthur and Dally, while Great Britain, for the same reason, took Weihaiwei. Then there followed what came to be known as the "Battle for Railway Concessions," an episode which cast a heavy burden of work and responsibility upon the Minister. The Shanghai-Nanking and the Canton-Kowloon railways, constructed with British capital and by British engineers, are said to owe their existence to a certain "historic thump" on the table of the Tsung-li Yamen by Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, occasioned by the bad faith of certain high Chinese officials in connection with the Hankow railway. A glance at the official correspondence relating to affairs in China during the four years Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD was at Peking will leave no one in doubt as to the exceptional heaviness of the burden which fell upon the Minister in those times. His transfer to Tokyo after the Boxer rebellion gave him much-needed relief after his strenuous and trying experiences in China. He remained in the Japanese capital for twelve years, and it may be doubted whether any British Minister has ever been more popular there. It was during his time in Japan that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was negotiated. As this Treaty was signed in London, it was currently reported at the time in certain foreign diplomatic circles that the whole of the negotiations were carried on in London unknown to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD. The story on the face of it was absurd, but the publication a year or two ago of the reminiscences of Count HAYASHI, whose signature is appended to the treaty, authoritatively proved that the story of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD's ignorance of the matter was very wide of the truth. It was indeed while Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD was at home on furlough that the idea of an Anglo-Japanese Alliance began to take definite shape, as a result of a conversation he had with Count HAYASHI, and, as we know, it culminated in a Treaty. In the opinion of no less an authority than Sir EDWARD GREY—an opinion expressed long before the outbreak of the present war—that alliance has worked nothing but good. "I believe," he said, "that the Japanese Alliance is more than ever to the mutual interest of the two countries; that they have worked it with great and perfect accord, and that it has been a great and beneficent factor in keeping the peace of the Far East and preventing all the disturbances which have taken place in China—disturbances which are due to internal forces—from giving rise to internal apprehensions between the Powers which are interested." How greatly these happy relations between the two Powers were assisted by the tact and urbanity of the Minister who occupied the British Legation at Tokyo for so many years immediately following the alliance it is easier to imagine than describe. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD was certainly no less a success at Tokyo than he was at Peking, and when he left the Far East two or three years ago, on retirement from the diplomatic service, he was accorded many evidences of public appreciation of his labours, which must have been to him no inconsiderable source of satisfaction in the few brief years which have remained to him in which to enjoy a well-deserved pension.

The Envoys of eighteen Treaty Powers at the forthcoming Coronation (probably the Ambassadors and Ministers in Tokyo) will be accommodated in the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, the Kyoto Hotel and Mr. Muria's villa, says the Japan Gazette.

The Rev. John Ross, a Scottish missionary, died in Edinburgh on the 8th ult., aged 73. Going to Manchuria in 1872 for the United Presbyterian Church, Dr. Ross established missions in various centres. He translated the New Testament into the Korean language. Dr. Ross returned five years ago and settled at Edinburgh.

The rainfall for the month of August at the Botanical Gardens was 9.35 ins. on 16 days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 7.18 ins. on 11 days, and at the Police Station, Taipe, it was 10.45 ins. on 15 days. The observations taken at the Observatory during August showed that there was a mean temperature of 83.5; 205.3 hours of sunshine and 10,520 inches of rain.

Charged by Inspector Kerr with being in possession of ten taels of opium, and with exporting the same, a Chinese said he had just come down from Canton and had been sold the opium by a friend in a restaurant when he was arrested. Inspector Kerr said the opium was tied in a bag round his waist. Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$750 or an alternative of three months' imprisonment on the first charge, and an additional \$100 or a month on the second.

A Gazette notice states that in exercise of the power vested in him by the Societies Ordinance, 1911, and otherwise, the Registrar of Societies, having reason to believe that the Variety Entertainers' Society has ceased to exist, hereby calls upon such Society to furnish him with proof of its existence within three months from the date of this notification. In the event of such Society failing so to do the necessary steps will be taken to declare that such Society shall be deemed to have ceased to exist.

A Chinese sampan woman was charged by Revenue Officer Macmillan before Mr. Wood at the Police Court on Saturday with being in possession of 200 taels of opium, valued at \$1,600. A lukung gave evidence of arresting the woman. She had a very heavy parcel, which he was informed contained opium. Defendant said she had come over from Yauwaki. A man wearing a topes came over also, and when they landed together at the wharf he suddenly dropped a parcel near her, and she was then arrested. The case was remanded till to-day.

It is estimated that 300 million eggs were shipped from Hankow during the year 1914. The figure, says the Commissioner of Customs at that port, is based on the number required for the manufacture of 66,581 piculs of album

THE WAR.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

TOWNS TAKEN AND RE-TAKEN.

CONTINUED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GUARDING BELGRADE.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

REPEATEDLY REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, September 12th.

A communiqué states that the Germans east of Grodno have been persistently attacking since Friday morning on the front Odry-Skidel. We repeatedly repulsed these attacks with the bayonet. Skidel was constantly changing hands, and eventually, towards evening, after a brilliant assault by a Russian battalion, Skidel remained in the possession of the Russians, whose cavalry eagerly pursued the enemy, aided by infantry which dislodged the Germans from their trenches south of Skidel.

The Russians on Friday evening repulsed a series of attacks in the direction of Dyvink.

The Germans are advancing in great strength east of Vilkomir, along the Dyvink road, supported by strong artillery.

A German aeroplane which was bombing a hospital train was felled by gun-fire. There was a desperate engagement on Friday south of Niemen, on the river Zelivanka, in which a German battery was entirely destroyed. Consequently, the German attacks were easily repulsed and the Russians maintained their position on the right bank of the Zelivanka after clearing the Germans from the whole bank.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED SKIDEL.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Berlin communiqué confirms the reports of the furious resistance of the Russians in the region of Skidel, which General von Hindenburg captured only during a night attack after terrific fighting in which victory often hung in the balance.

The Germans elsewhere have been forced to fight every inch, every village necessitating storming.

ZEPPELIN BOMBS BALTIC PORT.

PETROGRAD, September 12th.

A Zeppelin has bombed a Baltic port, and Russian seaplanes dropped bombs on the German ships in the harbour of Windau.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH AND FRENCH GUARD BELGRADE.

LONDON, September 12th.

A telegram from Paris says that thanks to the services of British marines and French airmen the Austrians no longer dare to bombard Belgrade. The Austrians had Belgrade at their mercy till five months ago, but the arrival of bluejackets from the British Mediterranean Fleet with big guns changed the situation. The French have also several big guns covering Semlin. The British, under Admiral Troubridge, make good artillery practice daily and they are now bombarding the trenches the Austrians are constructing across the Danube. A squadron of French aeroplanes protect Belgrade from air raids. The Frenchmen have not had a single mishap for five months, while they have destroyed three Austrian machines.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MINISTER OF EDUCATION INDISPOSED.

PEKING, September 10th.

Yang Chua Lung has been granted a month's sick leave, and Chang Tsung Hsiang, Minister of Justice, will act concurrently as Minister of Education.

THE WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS.

PEKING, September 10th.

Hsu Shih Chang, Secretary of State, has been appointed to undertake the Worship of Confucius on Monday instead of the President.

ROYAL XMAS GIFTS.

TO HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS AND RESERVES.

Princess Mary's 1914 Xmas Gifts to the Volunteers and Reserves of Hongkong arrived last Friday and were deposited in the store room at Headquarters to await distribution at a social function to be arranged at a future date.

The gift box bears the monogram and portrait of the Princess artistically embossed on the cover. The contents comprise a pencil case and a Xmas card bearing on the cover the Royal monogram, and inside an imprint of a sword and laurel wreath with the words:—

"With best wishes for a victorious New Year, from Princess Mary and friends at home."

The pencil case is in the form of a cartridge, and in each instance, we understand, the cartridge case has been recovered from the battlefields of Europe. The bullet section is of sterling silver and this also bears the Royal monogram.

The gifts number 762 and are for distribution among those members of the two defensive Corps of the Colony who were serving at Xmas and are still resident members of the Corps.

372 of the gifts will be handed to Reserves, and the remainder to Volunteers.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

LIEUT. WILLOUGHBY REISS.

Lieutenant Willoughby E. Reiss, 8th Battalion Manchester Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Henry J. Reiss, the senior active partner in the firm of Messrs. Reiss Brothers of Manchester, died on August 8th of wounds received in Gallipoli. He was educated at Charterhouse and was gazetted Second Lieutenant to the 8th (Territorial) Battalion Manchester Regiment on February 14th, 1910, and promoted lieutenant July, 1912. At the outbreak of war Lieutenant Reiss, who had come out to Shanghai in November 1912 to join the firm of Reiss & Company, in order to get an insight into the China trade, returned immediately to rejoin his regiment, reaching Liverpool the day after it had sailed for Egypt. He joined another battalion, to which he acted as adjutant for a short period, and left with a draft on July 4th.

Whilst in Shanghai, Mr. Reiss was a very keen cricketer, cross-country rider, and up-country sportsman, and during his short stay there made many friends. The flags of the Shanghai Club, Shanghai Race Club and Shanghai Cricket Club, of which he was a member, were flown at half mast as a tribute of respect last week when the news reached there of his death.

LIEUT. LESLIE OSBORNE.

Lieutenant Leslie Hall Osborne, 8th Lancashire Fusiliers, killed in action in the Dardanelles on August 7th, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Osborne, of Ealing, and formerly of Hongkong. He was born in China on July 2nd, 1894, and was educated at St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Christ's College, Cambridge, going into residence there in 1912. On the declaration of war he was at Griefswald, in Germany. Being thus deprived of funds he went to Stettin to try to get money and was arrested there as a spy. After a few days' detention he was released and expelled the country. He was gazetted to the 8th Lancashire Fusiliers on September 2nd last, promoted to the (temporary) Lieutenant on June 1st, and left with his regiment early last month. His elder brother is also in the same regiment, Second Lieutenant W. J. Osborne, and he was reported wounded on the same day.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Hongkong office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., is in receipt of a telegram from the head office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the head office, Yokohama, on the 10th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 30th June 1915, to add to the reserve fund Yen 400,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 1,338,000 to the next account.

DEATH OF MR. A. O'D. GOURDIN.

After a long illness the death took place early on Saturday morning, at his residence, 61, Robinson Road, of Mr. Allston O'Driscoll Gourdin, at the age of 65 years. The deceased, who was an old and much respected resident of the Colony, was born at Charlestown, South Carolina, on November 17th, 1850. He came to the Colony in 1872, being then connected with the American firm of Messrs. Olyphant & Co. merchants of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton and Hongkong. He was first stationed at Foochow and later in Hongkong. Subsequently he was associated with the Punjani Company and when that Company ceased to exist he joined the Chinese Insurance Co. Later he became assistant secretary to the Hongkong Club, and since leaving that employment he had done much work as an auditor of the accounts of local public companies. As a Mason Mr. Gourdin occupied a very prominent position. He was secretary to the Victoria Lodge in 1883, being made Worshipful Master in 1886, and for thirty years he had the honour of holding office as District Grand Secretary, being appointed to that position in 1888. The deceased leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley on Saturday evening, the ceremony being conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of the Cathedral. The chief mourners were Mr. A. W. Smith, son-in-law, and the deceased's little son. There was a large gathering at the graveside, including many high masons, among them being Col. H. W. Hies, R.A., Col. A. Chapman, V.D., Major D. Macdonald, V.D., Mr. C. Ladrentz, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. Duncan Clark, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Mr. H. S. Scriven, Mr. B. Eustace, many representatives of the Naval and Military lodges, Mr. John Arnold and other friends, including several Indian residents.

Just one more story. It is connected with certain negotiations over a Burma frontier matter. The negotiations were carried on in a room where the temperature was three degrees below zero. Li Hung Chang and all the other negotiators were in their furs in a room with a glass partition through which their chair coolies could be seen shivering outside. "Everybody knows," said Sir Claude in telling the story, "I never played poker with him in my life."

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SUICIDE AT GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

On Saturday morning Mr. Wood conducted an inquiry into the death of a Chinese woman named Wong Yam Tsz, aged 50, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on August 31st.

Dr. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, said he performed the post-mortem examination. There was a mark round the neck such as might have been made by a string such as was produced in Court. In his opinion death was due to strangulation. Witness added that he was called early in the morning and found deceased lying on her bed, with a nurse performing artificial respiration. The woman was then dead.

Sister Kelsey said an amah reported to her that a woman had been in the lavatory a long time. She went there and found deceased sitting in a corner with her head on a chair and her arms down by her sides as if she had fallen asleep or fainted. She was carried to her bed and artificial respiration was applied. Witness noticed the string on her neck.

A verdict of "Suicide by strangulation" was returned.

INDIAN REVENGE.

An Indian named Gur Mahomed was charged at the Police Court on Saturday with cutting and wounding another Indian named Mahomed Khan. Mr. L. d'Almada defended.

Inspector Gordon told Mr. Wood that the defendant rushed out from under a verandah and tried to stab the complainant. To save himself, the latter caught hold of the knife and in doing so severely cut his hand.

Asked what was the cause of the trouble, Inspector Gordon said that a short time ago the two men were employed at the dock-yard as constables, and the defendant made a brutal attack on the complainant, for which he was punished. The second attack was apparently in revenge. Accused was remanded till Thursday in custody.

COOLIE KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR.

Mr. Lauritsen, of the Dragon Cycle Company, has reported to the police that a motor-car in which he and a party were travelling back from Shekpiwan shortly after midnight on Friday accidentally ran into a coolie near the Belle Vue Hotel, death being instantaneous. The body has been removed to the Public Mortuary.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The late Sir Claude Macdonald had not a few interesting stories to tell of his experiences in Peking. One which he related with a good deal of zest was connected with the relief of the Legations. When General Sir Alfred Gascoee and General Sir Edmund Barrow, at the head of the Relief Expedition, arrived at the Legation hot, tired and hungry, they sat down to a very scratch meal at the Legation where in those awful times the household were glad to get a meal of any sort. These two distinguished Generals sat down to dinner one on each side of Lady Macdonald. One of them said:—"We hear, Lady Macdonald, that you have been eating anything you could get—even mules and ponies. That is surely an exaggeration!" Lady Macdonald's reply was:—"I don't know that it is much exaggerated; that is pony soup you are having now!" And Sir Claude finished the story by saying:—"These Generals put down their spoons and would not have any more—because, you see, they were cavalry officers."

Another of Sir Claude's stories concerned a very pushful member of the crowd of railway concession hunters who, prior to the Boxer trouble, were working the Legation. This particular gentleman was always at the Legation, but Sir Claude viewed him with suspicion and only saw him once. His unfortunate staff was left to deal with him. One day this enthusiast cleverly managed to get the Legation officials to send a telegram to the Foreign Office—at the expense of the Legation. Now Sir Claude was a sportsman, and he endeavoured to recover the cost of the cable. It was only with tremendous difficulty that he succeeded, and then the man went about saying that he had once lost twenty pounds to Sir Claude at poker, and wanted to get even. "As a fact of course," added Sir Claude in telling the story, "I never played poker with him in my life."

Just one more story. It is connected with certain negotiations over a Burma frontier matter. The negotiations were carried on in a room where the temperature was three degrees below zero. Li Hung Chang and all the other negotiators were in their furs in a room with a glass partition through which their chair coolies could be seen shivering outside. "Everybody knows," said Sir Claude in telling the story, "I never played poker with him in my life."

The fact that a prisoner in the Victoria Gaol cut a way out of his cell, walked along two corridors and loosened two iron bars, this in addition to having manufactured a rope and a knife, could easily have led to many more questions being put at the inquest which was the sequel to the attempted escape. It was obvious that the patrol system allowed too long intervals between the visits to cells, but even assuming half an hour elapsed between each visit—well, that prisoner must have worked in a surprisingly expeditious and silent manner. One of the official witnesses accounted for the prisoner's phenomenal rapidity at door breaking by saying that this particular door was decayed, and this particular door was very surprising added—and this really no system by which they could discover whether a cell door was decaying or not. This does not seem to be the correct state of affairs at an institution where the security of its inhabitants is so essential a feature of its daily routine. The Press Correspondence in these times will not be allowed to reach the other prisoners, lest they might become inspired.

The Police Reserve are holding a grand concert in the Botanical Gardens and this news revives an old grievance. Why should not a weekly band concert be given in these delightful surroundings? We cannot boast of the variety of entertainment provided in the Colony at any time of the year, and during those evenings when to be in the air at all is a relief we look for any real diversion in vain. The Tramway Co. are good enough to provide a band concert and a breezy ride now and again, but I see absolutely no reason why we should not be able to look forward every week to a band concert in the Gardens; make a fixture of it. At the present time the Botanical Gardens, though admittedly most attractive, cannot be said to occupy an ideal role. They could be made much more popular with Europeans, and a weekly band concert would be a considerable help.

A London magistrate had the courage recently to ask a Government official whether he was not a servant. The magistrate was protesting against the importation of the word "employee" into the English language. "I like the English word 'servant' very much better. I am a servant and I am not ashamed of it. You are a servant are you not?" "Well, I am a Civil Servant," proudly said the man. "That is a new kind of snobbishness," retorted the magistrate, and the C.S. was left speechless.

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY PROJECT.

PROGRESS AT THE HANKOW END.

The Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, in his Report on the Trade of the port in 1914, just published, gives the following notes supplied to him regarding the Canton-Hankow Railway project during 1914:—"The right of way purchased by the Land Department has been acquired completely over the first 80 miles from the Wuchang terminus; in addition to this, some 50 or 60 miles have been acquired at intervals along the route to Changsha, also land for the branch line which will be constructed from the main line near the 7th mile to Wutichia. Telegraph lines have been erected to Changsha, and the various district and section engineers along the route are in communication with the head office. The site of the terminus station and yards at Wuchang, being below flood level, had to be banked up from 7 to 8 feet; this entailed very heavy earthwork, and up to the end of the year some 14 million cubic yards of filling on this site had been done. The grading up to the 22nd mile and several other detached portions, amounting to about 10 miles, have been graded. Practically all this bridge-work on the first 25 miles has been completed, with the exception of the steel bridge which is being manufactured under contract in Great Britain. The bridge-work on the line to Changsha is heavy; it includes a bridge of eight spans of 150 feet, and some 40 other large bridges, also some 250 smaller bridges. The line beyond Changsha is not yet under construction. An alternative route from Changsha via Liling, Anjen, and Yungching to the Kwangtung border is now being surveyed, and so far as it has been carried out, it promises to be an easier route than the first, located by route running through Hengchow. The general offices at Wuchang, the correctly Sukiapan, near Wuchang, the director and the engineer-in-chief and the foreign and Chinese staff, are nearing completion, and it is anticipated that the administration will be transferred from Hankow in the course of two or three months. Offices and quarters have been erected for the executive staff on the various divisions of the line. Sleepers have been delivered for the greater part of the line, and rails are being rolled at the Hanyang Steel Works. Paving the way will probably be commenced at an early date."

ACCIDENT AT SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY STATION.

WOOSUNG TRAIN DERAILED.

A somewhat serious accident, the first of its kind since the opening of the line, occurred on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on the 4th instant. The accident happened to the 5.10 p.m. train from Woosung, which, from some cause or other, partly mounted the dead end of the bay line platform, as a result of which five Chinese were injured. The management of the railway has issued the following regarding the accident:—

"The Railway Administration reports a minor accident to the Woosung train, at 5.10 p.m. on Saturday, resulting in slight injuries to five Chinese who were waiting at the entrance to the platform to go on board the train for Soochow. These comprised two men and three women."

From some cause, which has not yet been ascertained, the engine of the incoming Woosung train partly mounted the dead end of the bay line platform, with the result above stated. The injured were immediately sent to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and District Hospital, where their injuries were promptly attended to by the Chief Medical Officer. It was found necessary to detain only two of these persons at the hospital and they are progressing favourably.

"One or two other passengers sustained slight injuries, but refused to go to the hospital and left the station."

Breakdown gangs were started to work at once and in a very short time the engines had been replaced on the rail and all damage put into order."

THE HANYANG IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

THE OUTPUT IN 1914.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. C. Lu, the Acting Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow gives in his annual report the following résumé of the work done during 1914 by the Han-Yeh-Iron and Steel Company, Limited. "During the year the work at Hankow, Tacheng, and Pinghsiang was carried on smoothly. With the exception of the destruction of the iron bridge at Liling, due to a sudden flood, no other misfortune took place. The output of pig iron is estimated at 135,000 tons, while the different kinds of rolled steel products reached the total of 98,536 tons. In addition there were made 900 tons of bolts, spikes, rivets, etc., and 1,200 tons of fire-bricks. The Pinghsiang colliery produced 550,000 tons of coal, of which 165,000 tons were turned into coke. The Tacheng mine produced 480,000 tons of iron ore. During the year a good deal was done to extend the works. At Hanyang a new blast furnace and a new extension have been constructed, with extensions have been made in connection with the steel plate factory, and mill, and fire-brick factories. At Tacheng a new iron mine has been purchased, which will be developed immediately. It is expected that in the coming year 700,000 tons of that in the coming year 700,000 tons of iron ore can be turned out. At Pinghsiang new shafts are being opened, which should increase the output of coal in 1915 to at least 640,000 tons yearly. Future to be for the European war, car production in 1914 would have been the best on record." Since the Revolution the number of foreign engineers has been reduced from 15 to two, while the number of Chinese engineers increased from one to fifteen. The total number of the general staff is 260, with 3,000 workmen."

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Master Almada e Castro
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Mr. H. Murray Bain
Dr. Van Bauren
Mr. R. E. Bellios
Mrs. E. E. Bellios
Mr. C. D. J. Bell
Mr. D. C. Beadell
Mr. G. C. Beaman
Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Brage
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Bunn
and child
Mr. F. M. R. Carter
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Mr. A. Chandoin
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Miss & Master Dickinson
Mr. W. A. Dowley
Miss M. D. Duffy
Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Dupuis and family
Capt. N. L. Dunford
Capt. W. Ehrhardt
Dr. Fitzwilliams
Mr. C. D. Foster
Capt. & Mrs. L. M. French and child
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Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould
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Mr. C. L. Goodrich

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Capt. & Mrs. Hammond
and child
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Hansen
Mr. & Mrs. W. Hind
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Masters G. M. & J. P. Cooke
Miss Cooke and child
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Mr. Gardiner
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Mr. T. M. Gregory
Mr. & Mrs. Griev
Mr. T. Gunn
Mr. & Mrs. Hammes and child
Mr. S. Hashimoto

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday evening and issued on our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED EVERYWHERE. POISON SHELLS AND LIQUID FIRE FAIL.

PARIS, September 10th. 6.10 p.m.
Artillery activity has been continued and has proved especially effective in Argonne. The Germans have shifted their offensive to Lorraine and Alsace, and everywhere it has been checked.
A communiqué says: The enemy used poison-shells from Lingekopf to Barrenkopf, but only on Schrammelle did the French evacuate one trench in the first line and that was owing to the Germans using liquid fire. A counter-attack enabled the French to regain most of the lost trench and they are now entrenched a dozen yards from the section which they could not re-occupy.
The Germans at dusk attacked Hartmannswillerkopf and gained a footing, but a night counter-attack hurled them back.

GERMANS REPULSED.

AT TWO POINTS ALONG THE FRONT.

PARIS, September 11th. 1.40 a.m.
An official communiqué reports that there has been a lively cannonade in Belgium and around Arras, Roye, and Champagne.
The enemy in Argonne bombarded the ravine Fontaine-aux-Charmes with their heaviest guns, and they attempted an attack on the road from Harazee to Saint Hubert. The attack was promptly crushed.
Another very violent German attack on Hartmannswillerkopf was completely repulsed.
Two German aeroplanes bombed Compeigne, aiming particularly at the Hospitals, but there were no casualties.
An aeroplane was brought down in the French lines at Sauterre and the airman captured.
Six German machines that attempted to fly over Saint Emenehove were cannonaded and compelled to retreat.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS. ANOTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

PETROGRAD, September 10th. 4.30 a.m.
It is officially announced that the Russians have gained another great success on the river Sereth, south-west of Tarnobole, capturing, on Tuesday and Wednesday, a hundred and fifty officers and seven thousand men, three guns and thirty-six machine-guns. The Russian losses are unimportant.
The enemy on Wednesday retreated very hastily towards the river Strypa, pursued by the Russians.
Since the 3rd instant the Russians on the river Sereth have captured 333 officers and over seventeen thousand men, fourteen heavy and nineteen light guns, sixty-six machine-guns, and fifteen artillery limbers.

FIVE THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS. INITIATIVE GRADUALLY PASSING TO THE RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, September 11th. 3.55 a.m.
The Russians have scored another striking success in Galicia. A communiqué says: Our troops on the River Sereth repulsed a series of enemy attacks on Thursday and then counter-attacked in the sector above Trembovia and Tchorokoff, forcing the Austrians to beat a precipitate retreat and taking, according to a provisional estimate, five thousand prisoners.
The communiqué adds: The position of our Armies generally is one of calm confidence in themselves, and the initiative is gradually passing into our hands.

IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

RUSSIA BECOMING MORE AGGRESSIVE.

PETROGRAD, September 11th. 5.10 a.m.
The Russians have also been more aggressive on the Baltic Provinces. A communiqué says they are advancing along the left of the Dvina to the south-east of Riga, fighting en route. The enemy to the east of Grodno began a furious attack on Friday morning towards Skidel, supported by heavy artillery fire, but everywhere the attacks were shattered against the stubborn Russian resistance. The assaults were renewed in the evening, the Germans striving to break the Russian front, but the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery defeated the attempt. Repeated German attacks near Rostok also failed. The Russians allowed the enemy to approach close to them and then poured a devastating fire into them, following this up with a bayonet charge. The infuriated Germans then drove a crowd of the inhabitants of Rojany in front of them and thus succeeded in getting nearer to the Russian positions.

ENEMY GETTING SHORT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, September 11th. 6.10 a.m.

The Russian advance to the south-east of Riga is attributed by the Germans to sending German troops southward to attempt to retrieve the reverse in Galicia. The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article, that is apparently inspired, is evidently preparing the public for reverses to the German arms. It enlarges on the violent resistance of the enemy, and on the difficulties due to the unexpectedly early autumn rainfalls preventing the timely arrival of reinforcements.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

FIFTEEN COMMUNES CAPTURED IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON, September 11th. 4.10 a.m.
Though there has been nothing striking recently to record on the Italian front fighting has been continuous there, consisting, as yesterday evening's Rome communiqué points out, of small but important actions along the whole front. In consequence of the activity of the Italian reconnaissance and the enemy's attempts at night surprise attacks, these encounters everywhere favour the Italians, who are "nibbling" to some purpose by capturing advanced works, sometimes on peaks ten thousand feet high, picking up rifles, munitions and war material abandoned by the enemy.
The importance of the steady Italian advance is indicated by the fact that fifteen Communes in Trentino have passed into the possession of Italy during the last few days, and this despite the fact that the winter has already begun in the Alps.
The Minister of War has told the Cabinet that the troops are excellently equipped for the winter and are in the best of health and spirits.
The bombardment of the Austrian forts proceeds day and night, and the forts are reduced to such a condition that their retention by the Austrians must shortly become impossible.
All the activities of the Austrians are reduced to destroying by artillery the lost towns and villages out of revenge for the exodus of the inhabitants to Italy. The population of Trent has begun to leave, as the Italians are attacking its eastern forts.

Prisoners taken state that the Austrians are unable any longer to fill the gaps caused in their ranks, as they have been compelled to send their last reserves to Galicia, where the position is critical. It is stated that the Austrians lost fifty thousand in the recent battles in Galicia, and had to recall an entire Army Corps from the Rumanian frontier to meet the Russian pressure.
Besides the organization of the conquered territory the Italian Cabinet has also considered the question of fuller participation in the European War.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKS' TERRIBLE LOSSES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GALLIOLI.

PARIS, September 11th.
It is officially announced that the Turks have suffered terrible losses in Gallipoli which have much impaired their morale.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN PIRACY. TEN MERCHANTMEN SUNK OR CAPTURED IN A WEEK.

LONDON, September 10th.
The Press Bureau announces that ten merchantmen and four fishing craft have been sunk or captured out of 1,438 arrivals and sailings during the week.

SINKING OF THE "ARABIC." GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, September 10th. 10.35 p.m.
Germany's reply to America in regard to the sinking of the *Arabic* contends that a torpedo was fired because the liner altered her course and headed for the submarine as if to ram her. The reply expresses regret at the death of Americans who were on the ship and says that Germany is willing to submit to The Hague the question of compensation.

A YEAR'S SHIPPING LOSSES. BARELY 2 PER CENT. OF VESSELS AND HALF PER CENT. OF CARGO.

LONDON, September 11th. 6.10 a.m.
A survey of British shipping losses during the year ending July 31st last shows that seventy vessels were lost in the first period prior to the "submarine blockade" out of a total of 4,421, or one and a half per cent.; while ninety-eight were lost in the second period, or two and a quarter per cent. The total value of the cargoes lost amounted to £2,240,000, or one-half per cent. of those carried.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ZEPPELIN DISPLAYS. NEW SENSATION FOR LONDONERS.

LONDON, September 10th.
The *Daily Telegraph* says that the only moral effect of the Zeppelin raid is to stiffen the determination of the Londoners to crush German brutality. Perhaps the principal demonstration in London was the perfect efficiency of the fire service, while in many places the spectacle of London, with searchlights flashing and shells bursting round the Zeppelins, was enjoyed as a unique and thrilling experience.

SEVENTEEN KILLED.

RESULT OF TUESDAY'S ZEPPELIN RAID.

LONDON, September 10th. 7.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that four of the persons who were injured in Tuesday's Zeppelin raid have died. The bodies of three persons who were reported missing have been found, the total deaths thus numbering seventeen.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF DIPLOMATIC PROPRIETY.

AMERICA'S REASONS FOR REQUIRING DR. DUMBA'S RECALL.

WASHINGTON, September 10th.
The American Note to Austria gives as a reason for the necessity of Dr. Dumba's recall his admissions that he conspired to cripple the legitimate industries of the people of the United States, and to interrupt their legitimate trade; and that he flagrantly violated diplomatic propriety in employing an American, with an American passport, as a secret bearer of official despatches through the lines of Austria's enemy.
President Wilson adds that Dr. Dumba is consequently no longer acceptable to the United States, and that there is consequently no alternative but to request his recall. He deeply regrets that this course is necessary, and assures Austria that he sincerely desires the continuance of friendly relations.

A WARNING TO GERMANY.

NEW YORK, September 11th.
Warm approval is expressed of the dismissal of Dr. Dumba; it is regarded as the only course that could be taken compatible with the dignity and honour of the United States. The newspapers point out that this action must inevitably possess a wider significance; it will convey to Germany a pointed assurance that the United States are determined to have their rights respected, and it will warn Count Bernstorff that if the German propaganda continues he will follow his Austrian colleague.
Diplomats in Washington believe it possible that a great sensation may follow, since it is declared that the correspondent Archibald also carried a letter from Count Bernstorff for the German Foreign Office.

GERMAN LEGATION SUSPECT.

WASHINGTON, September 11th. 4.45 a.m.
The authorities are considering the activities of the Austrian Consul-General in New York and also those of Count Bernstorff and his attaché Von Popen in connection with the Dumba case. It is understood that Von Popen, in writing to his wife, referred slightly to American officials.
The documents in these cases are now coming from London.

THE "LUSITANIA" ATROCITY. GERMAN PERJURER SENT TO PRISON.

NEW YORK, September 10th.
Stahl has pleaded guilty to perjury in connection with the affidavit which Count Bernstorff submitted to the State Department to the effect that he saw guns on the *Lusitania*. He has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, September 10th. 7.10 p.m.
The Anglo-French Financial Commission has arrived.
NEW YORK, September 11th. 4.45 a.m.
Mr. Morgan met the Anglo-French Commission on arrival and the leading bankers entertained the Commission at a reception in Mr. Morgan's home.
Exchange rose on the news of the Commission's arrival and the issue of the statement that the object of the visit is to consult American bankers and others as to the best means of regulating the exchange between New York, London and Paris in order that commerce and industry in the three countries may suffer as little as possible from the effects of the war.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
PETROGRAD, September 10th. 4.10 p.m.
There is a momentous development in the political situation of the Government. The progressive elements in the empire are holding important conferences regarding the formation of a National Government. It is understood that a majority of the Cabinet favours such co-operation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPY SHOT.

AFTER TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 10th. 7.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that an unnamed spy, who was recently tried by Court-Martial and found guilty, was executed to-day.

DEATH OF SIR CLAUD MACDONALD.

FORMERLY MINISTER AT PEKING.

LONDON, September 11th.
The death is announced of Sir Claud MacDonald.
The late the Rt. Hon. Sir Claud Maxwell MacDonald, P.C., K.C.B., G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O., will be remembered as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking from 1898 to 1900. In the last named year he was appointed by the Foreign Representative in Command of the Legation Quarter, Peking, during the siege that lasted from June 22nd to August 14th. For his services he was created a K.C.B. (military section), was promoted Colonel in the Reserve, and was awarded a medal with clasp. From 1900 to 1912 he was Ambassador at Tokio. Sir Claud had seen a good deal of military service. Entering the 74th Highlanders in 1872, he served throughout the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, through the Suakin Expedition in 1884 as a Volunteer with the 42nd Highlanders, receiving at the close the medal with three clasps, the Khedive's star, and the 4th class of the Osmanieh, and he took part in the expedition against the Brass River natives with Admiral Bedford, for which he received a medal and also. From 1892 to 1897 he was Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Cairo; from 1897-98 Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar; in 1899 was sent by the Foreign Office on a special mission to the Niger Territories; and in 1891 was appointed Commissioner and Consul General in the Oil Rivers (now Niger Coast) Protectorate and adjoining Native territories. At the time of his death he was 63 years of age.

NATIONAL HONOUR.

TRADE UNIONISTS DISAPPROVE OF PEACE TALK.

LONDON, September 11th.
The Trade Union Congress to-day showed immediate disapproval of peace talk. A resolution that peace terms satisfactory to the workers should be formulated an advocated found very few supporters.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, conveying fraternal greeting from the Labour Party, emphasized the fact that every citizen must stand by the national honour. He emphatically denied that they ever said the workers should shirk their duty.

IMPERIAL SOLIDARITY.

OFFERS OF MEN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

PRETORIA, September 11th. 5.05 a.m.
It is announced that the Army Council has gladly accepted the Union Government's offer to raise an Infantry battalion of Cape coloured men and also two bearer companies of Indians resident in South Africa.

POSITION IN PERSIA.

BRITISH SUBJECTS LEAVING.
PETROGRAD, September 11th. 5.05 a.m.
A telegram from Isfahan states that the British Consul-General has died from the wounds he received at Shiraz. Most of the British subjects in Isfahan are leaving, and the Russians and French are preparing to depart.

GOODS IN BOND.

ORDER RESTRICTING WITHDRAWAL.
LONDON, September 11th. 4.45 a.m.
A Government Order has been issued in Ireland prohibiting traders from withdrawing goods from bond in excess of the daily average for the past quarter.

The Customs Orders restricting the withdrawals from bond are also applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom. It has given rise to some consternation amongst traders, and is regarded as confirming the expectation of increased taxation on tea, wines, spirits and tobacco.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS.

HIGHER SCALE FOR OFFICERS RECOMMENDED.
LONDON, September 11th.
Mr. Bonar Law's Committee on Naval and Military Pensions recommends a higher scale to officers all round.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

5.30 p.m.—The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, North Point.
Friday, 17th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
Saturday, 18th Sept.—
9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanical Gardens.
Monday, 20th Sept.—
11 a.m.—Hongkong Club, Twenty-Eighth Half-Yearly Drawing of 65 of Debentures.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4th August.

SCIENTIFIC MEANNESS OF THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

From one who has correspondents in Scandinavia I learn that the German military authorities have adopted a policy that for scientific meanness would be hard to beat. The privates on the Western front are kept heavily in arrears with their pay, not even paper money being given to them, the idea being that if they are killed only a small dose need be given to their relatives, who will easily be browbeaten if they press for the arrears that are due. The same correspondent throws great doubt on the reports of the fullness of the German crops this year, pointing out that the June drought did great damage, and he believes that this is but another sample of Teutonic bluff.

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED IN GERMANY.

A returned prisoner of war has been giving some of his experiences. His leg was broken in the action when he was taken prisoner. He was taken to a German military hospital and excellently treated, but then he was ordered to be removed to Germany, and this was done so clumsily that the leg was broken again and had to be amputated. He had a good attendant, but the doctor would only let him have his wound dressed once in three days, whereas it should have been done twice a day. As to the food, it was restricted in quantity and bad in quality. Gifts from friends in England were delivered, though late, and in cases where foodstuffs were sent in tins the Germans opened all tins at once and so some of the gifts went bad before they could be consumed.

With their usual "kultur" all prisoners, especially those who are sick, are regaled by their German guards with tales of wonderful German victories that exist only in the imagination of the Teutonic lie-fabricators for the purpose of irritating prisoners and duping neutrals, among whom I fear we may include certain native Chinese papers. So far as the prisoners are concerned, there is little harm done, for the depression all around gives the lie to the fairy tales of success. There is great food shortage, and when the returned prisoners crossed the frontier into Holland the latter country seemed to be a veritable land of milk and honey. Kindly Dutch ladies were up and about at two o'clock in the morning to lead to the sick and travelling strangers hot drinks, cigarettes and fruit, with words of good cheer.

What has impressed them most since they reached home is the complete indifference of Londoners as to the Zeppelin danger. In Germany the people are literally in terror of aerial raids. The returned men declare that England will not know till after the war how ceaselessly the allies have kept German territories in a state of panic on this head. French and British aviators are ever on the prowl and the Teutonic nerves are very badly shaken indeed.

GERMANS AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Before the war an increasing amount of marine business was being done by German companies in this country. In fact, the Hamburg market was beginning to assume a position of great importance, largely because of lower premiums and less stringent conditions. The outbreak of hostilities naturally put an end to the operations of German underwriters here, and there is now good reason to believe that they will not be allowed to resume their activities when peace is declared. At all events a movement with this object in view is in progress, and is, I hear, receiving strong support. Several British insurance companies that have hitherto devoted their attention entirely to life and fire business are now taking up marine risks with good prospects of success. On the other side of the Atlantic, particularly in the United States, the feeling against German underwriters appears to be growing, with the result that many more transactions are now going through the British offices at New York and elsewhere.

AMUSING THE MEN AT THE FRONT.

Mr. Will Crooks, the popular Labour M.P. for Woolwich, is back from his ten days' trip to the men in the trenches. He had a sort of unofficial commission as Optimist-in-Chief, to tell the army at the front that the nation was behind them. "I went out to cheer up the Tommies," he reports, "and the net result is that the Tommies have cheered me." Will Crooks has a genial philosophy of his own, and for a man who had so few early advantages he has an extraordinary command of pathos and humour. On three occasions at least he has moved the House to the verge of tears, and many times he has made both legislators and popular audience croak with laughter. Tommy at the front took him to his heart at once and gave him the reception of a Malta. Incidentally, Mr. Crooks pays a tribute to the Y.M.C.A. for the work it is doing in making camp life attractive, and to Miss

Lena Ashwell and others who have spent weeks in going from camp to camp cheering hundreds of thousands of weary men with concerts and playlets. The next contributor to this admirable work is to be Harry Lauder, who will go over with his company and sing all those famous Scottish ditties with which his name is associated. All these things help to hearten the men in the weary days of waiting at the base, and they help to account for the fact that Will Crooks found them so cheery. For all that, he performed a very useful service in showing that the whole of our people are backing them up and there is unity of purpose and action on both sides of the Channel.

THE HOLIDAY RESORTS.

Holiday making this summer is but a half-hearted affair. Men take what relaxation they can get with a sham-faced air, accompanied by children as a sort of excuse for appearing in civilian attire. The East Coast resorts are having a very bad time, and even those on the West Coast are not over-crowded by women and children. But there is the consolation to those who remain at the mill that the weather so far has been quite the reverse of summer-like. June was dry but cold, while July and August in its opening week have proved wet beyond all records for a score of years. Heavens and earth seem utterly out of gear in this year of grace.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

AND DEALINGS WITH THE EAST.

As showing how carefully home export firms dealing with Eastern countries have to be, in accepting orders through their brokers, the following is a sample of a precautionary letter sent out to correspondents by a leading exporter of drugs and chemicals in London:

"Dear Sir,—The Government has issued a proclamation by which all exporters from this country may become liable if the goods reach German traders in any part of the world. Can you guarantee that all orders we have received from you and which are at present under execution are free from this suspicion? We should like to receive your assurance that you will not take any orders in future for any native firm or company, or individual where German interests are really concerned in trading. Should there be any orders in the house now which you consider should not be sent under these circumstances, kindly cable us the word 'Cancel' inserting the name of the customer and we shall know to what it refers."

A note appended to the letters adds this:—"The Government have just issued this week fresh regulations as to exporting orders which are sent to forwarding agents, dispatched up country, and they require the following particulars:

- (1) Full name and postal address of the forwarding agent at the port of discharge.
 - (2) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to the ultimate destination.
- This means that in a case such as the Dispensary all you must obtain at the same time as the name and postal address of the forwarding agent at Port in which no doubt the customer will be every case be able to give you, and also the state on the order route by which the goods are to be forwarded, that is to say, where the goods are going direct, that is to say, where the customer lives at the port of discharge, there is no necessity to give any further particulars because no forwarding agent is employed."

FRANCE'S MUNITION WORKERS.

General Maudhui, who is in command of one of the armies at the front, has sent the following letter to the munition workers at Le Creusot:—"Comrades, we learn that you are working night and day to send us shells and guns. Bravo and thanks! You will thus save the lives of many of your brothers, and victory will be ours the sooner. Keep at it. Work hard. We shall hit hard. Vive la France!"

The director of Le Creusot works, in the name of the workmen, replied:—"Yes, my General, we are working day and night, and on holidays, conscious of the service it is our duty to render to our valiant brothers-in-arms at the front. They may count on us, as we count on them, in admiration of their marvellous valour."

STONEHENGE TO BE SOLD.

One of the most important property sales of recent years will take place on the 21st inst. when the historic Amesbury Abbey estate, including the famous Stonehenge, will be offered at auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley in conjunction with Messrs. Eden, Baines & Kenworthy. The estate comprises 6,421 acres, and apart from the Abbey is of the estimated annual rental value of £5,355. The property belongs to Sir Cosmo G. Antrobus, Bart., brother of the late owner, Sir Edmund Antrobus. He owes his succession to the title and estates to the war, the only son and heir to Sir Edmund, Lt. Edmund Antrobus, of the Grenadier Guards, having been killed in action on December 23rd last. The Abbey is one of the finest houses in England. Stonehenge, with about 30 acres, will be sold as a separate lot. A charge is made for inspecting the famous stones, and from this source about £350 a year is obtained.

"Brethren, I pray that all, having steered their barques over the barren sands of Time, may cast anchor in the green pastures of a happy Eternity."—From a sermon and quoted in the Church Family Newspaper.

ENGLAND TWENTY YEARS HENCE.

"THINGS CAN NEVER BE AS THEY WERE."

How many people realised at the end of July 1914, that the old happy-go-lucky English life had come abruptly to a definite end? asks E. R. Thomson in the *Evening Standard*. How many, indeed, even to-day grasp the fact that things can never be as they were? The effects of war on the modern scale do not end with slaughter in the field. A week after Bosworth or Flodden the peasant was at work again, and life went on as much as usual, but the results of this great war, as Lord Lansdowne reminded the House of Lords, will be felt far beyond the life of the youngest of us. Try for a moment to pierce the mists of the future and glimpse what is before us. In the first place, we shall return straight away, under the pressure of a debt of two thousand millions to the fiscal expedients of pre-Reform days. Like many other things, the case for Tariff Reform was decided a year ago. There will be no return to an over-the-hill, everything eatable and drinkable and wearable, every article of necessity, and a fortiori every article of luxury. Tea, coffee, sugar, corn, foreign meat, and produce of every kind will all be things of price. Probably the Government will establish a monopoly in every thing the smoker uses. Perhaps there will be a drink monopoly like that which the Czar has temporarily abolished in Russia.

TAXATION AND SOCIAL LIFE.

Taxation profoundly modifies social life, and the England of the future will probably little resemble the England of to-day. The cheapness of foreign—chiefly German—glass has made possible the big windows of our houses, extravagant shop lighting, and shop fronts, and the enormous extension of hot-house culture. It has enabled bottled beer and spirits to oust the old-fashioned cask. Heavy taxation may compel us to return wholesale to more primitive arrangements, to the leaded casements, and the unobtrusive business premises of 100 years ago. They there is the question of paper. On cheap paper depends the whole mighty development of modern publishing and journalism. A comparatively small tax on a product almost entirely imported would check "largest circulations," and put an entire stop to the seven-penny classic and the four and six-penny novel. Theatres, football matches, amusements of all sorts are not likely to escape the attention of worried Chancellor of the Exchequer. The day of the theatrical or music hall star with a salary of ten Cabinet Ministers will probably have gone, never to return, ten years hence. There will be luxury, of course, as long as civilisation lasts. But it may be restricted, as of old, to a very narrow circle—to poets and coal miners, hence the countryside may be quite unrecognisable. It will be a prime object of policy, as well as a matter of commercial profit, to extract the last ounce of food from the soil of England. Every acre will be worked with the severe system of a well-regulated factory. Mr. Lloyd George will be no longer tortured by the sine of the peasants; there will be no peasants, or hardly any, for none but a millionaire will be able to preserve. The manager wurzel will be happy and triumphant.

NEW RUSTIC ENGLAND.

Forest trees and beautiful hedgerows will no longer adorn the countryside. They are uneconomic. Afforestation may be carried on in fertile districts in a tidy, businesslike way, with a view to six per cent, but the farmer will plump for wire as cheaper and more conducive to intensive culture than the disorderly quickest hedge. The new rustic England will be busy, thickly populated, and less picturesque than Tooting. And what about the new Englishman? Farewell to the "independent" chaotic, disputatious, wasteful, happy-go-lucky sort of person we have known. Jack will no longer be as good as his master. Through the operation of far-reaching laws regarding the land, and his protection from foreign competition, he will have many opportunities of becoming his own master, but where he remains a servant he will certainly not enjoy the turbulent freedom of the last generation. It will not pay. There will be no registered strikers. Englishmen will be generally ticked, conscripted, State regulated into a docility hitherto unknown. Their health will be looked after, their paths in life will be more or less mapped out for them, habits of discipline and orderliness will be fostered in them by the schoolmaster and the drill sergeant until the weedy, dissolute, "jag" smoking young rake of the picture palaces and the cheap music halls will be extinct as the dodo. Education will be on severe and practical lines. The classics will be left for specialist study. Practical science, modern languages, and so forth will be the main ingredients in a higher education. The working classes will be taught chiefly what is essential for them to know in order to get a living.

INTERNATIONAL SUSPICION.

Another point is pretty certain. The Englishman will become at once more and less insular. He will be forced to study more seriously the outside world, but he will be less of it—at any rate in the capacity of a tourist. Rich men will travel for pleasure, no doubt, though even they will find foreign residences less agreeable. Ordinary middle class people will see very little of the Continent generally, and will only go to Germany on business. The fact is that Germany's unexampled success, and the extraordinary success of her spy system, and the international suspicion unknown even in the middle Ages. For fear of concrete platforms and wireless installations in foreign-owned buildings, the privileges of the resident alien will be rigidly curtailed in all countries. Foreigners may even be herded in enormous ghettos. In any case, the passport system is enforced. Travellers will be strictly searched at each frontier station, and a host of annoying formalities will immensely add to the length of foreign train journeys. The

cost of passports and visas, to say nothing of the annoyance and delay, will put an end to the three-guinea week at Lovely Lucerne, and the ten guinea trip to the Eternal City. Of course, if we thoroughly smash Germany and the German system, this kind of protective mimicry may not be necessary. But if Germany remains power there will be no such thing as Europe as we have known it for fifty years past. It will be of a collection of self-contained, jealous, suspicious, mutually antagonistic States, allowing of a minimum of friendly intercourse.

ANTIPON IN HONGKONG.

SPREADING THE FAME OF THE GREAT BRITISH SPECIFIC FOR RAPID FAT-REDUCTION.

The burden of obesity is so distressing and so unprepossessing, and is generally so difficult to get rid of with any degree of permanence, that the introduction to Hongkong of the famous British Specific Antipon will be welcome to many quarters. The preparation is not unknown here already, but the obstacles in the way of its supply to the general public were necessarily great. All difficulties are now removed.

One of the important discoveries of Antipon the treatment usually employed for the reduction of weight included starvation dietary rules, sweating and purging, together with mineral drugging. All these things are weakening in the extreme, and when persistently persisted in, ruinous to the system. Antipon is diametrically opposed to such drastic methods. To expel the superfluous fatty matter from the system is all very well, but the body must be amply nourished at the same time. Now Antipon not only rapidly eliminates the excess of fat, but overcomes the UNFORTUNATE TENDENCY TO "RUN TO FAT."

Ample wholesome food therefore there is Antipon's strength-giving ally, and there is no need to dread that the extra nourishment taken will bring about a re-development of excessive fatty tissue.

Every dose of Antipon is a sure step in the direction of the recovery of beauty of form and vigorous nervous energy.

The decrease of weight is not a tedious process. Within twenty-four hours of the first dose there is a reduction varying, according to individual conditions, between 80 to 120 lbs. The scales will be the unerring recorder. The daily decrease is eminently satisfactory. When normal weight and symmetrical proportions are regained the treatment is no longer necessary.

Antipon contains only the most harmless vegetable substances in solution, the liquid being in appearance like a light red wine. It is palatable, refreshing and slightly lax and never occasions any unpleasant reactionary effects.

Antipon can be obtained at all drug stores, from stock or order, or in case of any difficulty a large case will be forwarded direct from the Antipon Laboratories, Store Street, London, W.C. Eng., carriage paid on receipt of remittance for 11 dols. or 22 dols. [883]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 14th.

	Previous On Date On	At	At
	Day	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.81	29.78
Temperature	84	78	83
Humidity	55	76	65
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	ESE
" Force	4	5	5
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on 11th 84

Lowest open air temperature on 11th 79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 13th to 19th September.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Mon.	13	h. m.	ft. in.	Mon.	13	h. m.	ft. in.
		11 43	5 9			5 21	1 7
Tues.	14	11 17	6 8	Tues.	14	5 18	2 8
		0 50	5 2			6 22	3 8
Wed.	15	10 3	7 0	Wed.	15	6 42	3 0
		2 37	4 5			6 24	3 0
Thurs.	16	0 59	7 3	Thurs.	16	6 17	4 3
		4 40	6 9			10 51	1 8
Fri.	17	2 5	8 0	Fri.	17	5 10	1 6
		No infer.	high			No infer.	low
Satur.	18	3 45	6 9	Satur.	18	5 9	1 6
		No infer.	high			No infer.	low
Sun.	19	5 18	7 1	Sun.	19	1 0	1 4
		7 50	4 8			11 58	4 4

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* TJILIWONG	JAVA	11 port	JAPAN	14th Sept
* TJISONDARI	JAVA	11 port	SHANGHAI	15th Sept
* TJITAROEM	JAVA	11 port	JAVA	15th Sept
* TJILATJAP	JAPAN	13th Sept	SHANGHAI	5th Oct
* TJIREMBANG	JAVA	19th Sept	SHANGHAI	6th Oct
* TJIBODAS	JAVA	29th Sept	JAPAN	6th Oct

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[8]

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CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [398]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,138, T. Suruga, 7th September—Tacoma, General. Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,784, Maki, 10th September—Kishon Bay, Salt.—Order.
CHILPAT, Norwegian str., 1,102, Niels Hjord, 9th September—Bangkok 3rd September, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, O. Orii, 8th September—Hongay 6th September, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLENGLIE, British str., 2,300, W. McGhie, 7th September—Bangkok 21st August, General.—Order.
HELENUS, British str., 4,810, A. D. Baker, 8th September—Kobe 4th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
LOKANG, British str., 987, D. W. Ritchie, 8th September—Hoihow 6th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MANAPURI, Br. str., 1,288, Maxwell, 10th September—Moj 4th September, Coal.—Order.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,643, G. H. Alcock, 8th September—Sandakan 3rd September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NORD, British str., 1,050, W. Tingey, 7th September—Takao 5th September, Case Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
OTAWA MARU, Japanese str., 877, N. Harada, 8th September—Koolung 8th September, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SELUN, Norwegian str., 885, D. Hovbrenden, 8th September—Bangkok 2nd September, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 1,481, O. Johansen, 8th September—Saigon 2nd September, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
SZOZUEN, British str., 2,114, T. September—Shanghai 6th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAISBO MARU, Japanese str., 2,714, T. Ogawa, 5th September—Geraldton (Australia) 16th August, General.—Order.
TAYO MARU, anese str., 3,401, H. Katano, 23rd inst.—Java 2nd July, Sugar and Moi.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TEAN, British str., 1,350, H. Trowbridge, 10th September—Manila 7th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TENRO MARU, Japanese str., 13,398, T. Togo, September 4th—San Francisco August 7th, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
TJITAROEM, Dutch str., 6,000, J. N. Borman, 9th September—Java 1st September, Sugar and General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TJILIWONG, Dutch str., 3,081, A. De Amburgh, 7th September—Balikpapan 21st August, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,772, Yamana, 10th September—Wakamatsu 8th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WISANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 9th September—Shanghai 3rd September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
WOSANG, British str., 1,172, Smith, 7th September—Dalny 2nd September, Beans.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,223, Jones, 10th September—Shanghai 7th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "MUNCASTER CASTLE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Sept. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th Sept., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Sept., at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [949]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEI" FROM LEITH MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [961]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE"

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and JAPAN PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Parcel, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained. Goods on hand after the 13th Sept., 1915, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected. All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [998]

ON SALE.

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

